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I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world shall not
bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
ACETALOUS, *n. a.* [*acetosus*, Gr.] Without a head. *Diët.*
ACETAB. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of rough-
ness, as most fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*
ACERBITY, *n. f.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]
1. A rough fower taste.
2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper; severity.
True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, smartness,
quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, seem
rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope's Intr. to Dun.*
TO ACERVATE, *v. a.* [*acervus*, Lat.] To heap up. *Diët.*
ACERVATION, *n. f.* [*acervatus*, Lat.] The act of heaping to-
gether.
ACERVOSE, *adj.* Full of heaps. *Diët.*
ACERSCENT, *adj.* [*acerescens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to
sourness or acidity.
The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well
with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quan-
tity of *acescents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
ACETOSE, *adj.* That which has in it acids or vinegar. *Diët.*
ACETO-SITY, *n. f.* [*from acetosa*] The state of being acetose, or
of containing vinegar. *Diët.*
ACETOUS, *adj.* [*acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quan-
tity of vinegar, four.
Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, im-
pasted in the skins or husks by the avolation of the superfluous
moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not
afford any vinous, but rather an *acetus* spirit. *Boyle of Spirits.*
ACHE, *n. f.* [*ace*, Sax. *æga*, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and
in the plural *akes*, of one syllable; the primitive manner being
preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure.]
A continued pain. See **AKE**.
I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
A coming thow'r your shooting corns prelage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will urge. *Swift's Mfg.*
TO ACHIE, *v. n.* [*See ACHIE*] To be in pain.
Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any
extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long
fixed upon any difficulty discerned object. *Glanv. Scepsis*, c. xiv.
TO ACHIEVE, *v. a.* [*achieve*, Fr. to complete.]
1. To perform, to finish a design prosperously.
Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryd. Æneid.*
2. To gain, to obtain.
Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the swift course of time.
Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modest girl.
Shakespeare's Taming the Shrew.
Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ii. l. 368.
Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*
AN ACHIEVER, *n. f.* He that performs; he that obtains what
he endeavours after.
A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever* brings home full
numbers. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*
AN ACHIEVEMENT, *n. f.* [*achievements*, Fr.]
1. The performance of an action.
From every coast that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for
the performance of great actions.
Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fane, the dusty spoils among,
Hil'd on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung;
Rank'd with my champions bucklers, and below
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe. *Dryd. Fab.*
Achievements, in the first sense, is derived from *achieve*, as it signi-
fies *to perform*; in the second, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain*.
ACHOR, *n. f.* [*achor*, Lat. *æx*, Gr. *fioster*.]
A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty scab, which
causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt
sharp serum oozing through the skin. *Quincy.*
ACID, *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, sharp.
Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and in the same
kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more than those whose fruit is
sweet. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 485.
Acid, or four, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, with-
out mixture of oil; in austere tastes the oily parts have not dis-
entangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is
the taste of unripe fruits. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which being com-

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posed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and pierc-
ing manner. The common way of trying, whether any parti-
cular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it
with syrup of violets, which it will turn of a red colour; but
if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup
green. *Quincy.*
ACIDITY, *n. f.* [*from acid*] The quality of being acid; an
acid taste; sharpness; sourness.
Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce
their meats, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cream; and
yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste.
Ray on the Creation.
When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redun-
dancy of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from
the case of *acidity* or sourness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
ACIDNESS, *n. f.* [*from acid*] The quality of being acid; aci-
dity. See **ACIDITY**.
ACIDULE, *n. f.* [*that is, aque acidule*.]
Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all
the nitrous, chalybeate, and adam-springs are. *Quincy.*
The *acidule*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of
their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which
were before clear, fresh and limpid, become thick and turbid,
and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as
the earthquake lasts. *Woodward's Natural History*, p. 4.
TO ACIDULATE, *v. a.* [*acidular*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge
with acids in a slight degree.
The muriatic scurvy is evidently a diet of fresh unfer-
mented things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient sub-
stances, four milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbutnot on Alim.*
TO ACKNOWLEDGE, *v. a.* [*a word formed, as it seems,*
between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*,
which is deduced from the Saxon, *cnapan*, to know.]
1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a
particular character.
My people do already know my mind,
And will *acknowledge* you and Jessica,
In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Ven.*
None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their souls eternity did ever doubt. *Sir John Davies.*
2. To confess; as, a fault.
For I *acknowledge* my transgressions; and my sin is ever be-
fore me. *Psalms*, i.
3. To own; as, a benefit; sometimes with the particle *to* before
the person conferring the benefit.
His spirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Par. Lost.*
In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the
Almighty power the assistance he has given me in the beginning,
and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden's Æneid.*
ACKNOWLEDGING, *adj.* [*from acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready
to acknowledge benefits received.
He has shewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, com-
passionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, sickle and
self-interested. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*
ACKNOWLEDGMENT, *n. f.* [*from acknowledge*.]
1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, supe-
riority.
The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a ne-
cessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the un-
avoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; because it carries every
thinking man to an original of every successive individual.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. Concession of the truth of any position.
Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the christian faith,
the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hookers*, b. iii. § 1.
3. Confession of a fault.
4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.
5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.
There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws
of England were never established, nor any *acknowledgment* of
subjection made. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
The second is an *acknowledgment* to his majesty for the leave
of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded
upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our
side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by
any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on.
Temple's Miscellaneous.
ACME, *n. f.* [*ἀκμῆς*, Gr.]
The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the
height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1.
The *arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the
growth. 3. *Apex*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is
the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*
ACOLUTHIST, *n. f.* [*ακολούθῃς*, Gr.] One of the lowest order
in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements
for the offices, to light the church, &c.
In the Romish communion it is duty, according to the papal
law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy
to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices
of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolythists*,
to keep the sacred vessels, &c. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
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ACOLYTE, *n. f.* The same with **ACOLUTHIST**.
ACONITE, *n. f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane,
but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.
Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nourishes the lion's angry feed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. *Dryd. Virg.*
Despair, that *aconite* does prove,
And certain death to others loves,
That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Graville's Poem.*
ACORN, *n. f.* [*Æcurn*, Sax. from *ac*, an oak, and *corn*, corn or
grain; that is, the grain of the oak.]
The feed or fruit born by the oak.
What roots old-age contradicteth into errors, and how such
as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older
heads, and become inflexible. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors.*
Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest,
And falling *acorns* furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden's Ovid.*
He that is nourish'd by the *acorns* he picked up under an
oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has
certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*
ACOSTICKS, *n. f.* [*ακούστικῶν*, of *ακούω*, Gr. to hear.]
1. The doctrine or theory of sounds. *Quincy.*
2. Medicines to help the hearing.
TO ACQUANT, *v. a.* [*acquaint*, Fr.]
1. To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things.
We that *acquaint* ourselves with every zone,
And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted fill with our own soul. *Sir J. Davies.*
There with thee, new welcome faint,
Like fortunes may her soul *acquaint*;
With thee there dead in radiant then. *Mil. on Marb. Wm.*
Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be
acquainted with it. *Locke on Education*, § 171.
Acquaint yourselves with things ancient and modern, natu-
ral, civil, and religious, domestic and national; things of your
own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted*
with God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the work-
ings of your own spirits. *Watts's Logic.*
2. To inform.
But for some other reasons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I *acquaint*
My father of this business. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
I have lately received a letter from a friend in the country,
wherein he *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town
are got among them, and have brought down particular words
and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tatler.*
ACQUAINTANCE, *n. f.* [*acquaintance*, Fr.]
1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge.
It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle
with.
Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets of his
age, than with the noblemen and ladies. *Dryd.*
Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer
acquaintance with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated
person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and
infirmities. *Adams's Spectator*, N° 256.
Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance* with God: let
us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine
nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance.
Atterbury's Sermons.
2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a prepossession.
Brave soldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shah. K. John.*
This keeps the understanding long in converse with an ob-
ject, and long converse brings *acquaintance*. *South's Sermons.*
In what manner he lived with those who were of his neigh-
bourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to
them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do
them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to
persons.
I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would
cultivate an *acquaintance*; because if you do not know me
when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and
compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counter-
parts of my heart. *Swift to Pope, Letter xii.*
A long novitiate of *acquaintance* should precede the vows of
friendship. *Belongbrake.*
4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we
have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship.
In this sense, the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintances*,
in others *acquaintance*.
But thee, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,
His wand'ring peril closely did lament,
No in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguish did torment. *F. Queen*, b. i.

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That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so
that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what *ac-*
quaintances they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the
place yieldeth. *Bacon's Essay*, xix.
This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends; as
there are persons who have the honour to be known to you;
meet *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all in-
to a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are
for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryd. Juvenal, Dedicat.*
We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*.
Boyle against Bentley.
ACQUAINTED, [*from acquaint*.] Familiar; well known; not
new.
Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
ACQUEST, *n. f.* [*acquêt*, Fr. from *acquies*, written by some
acquêt, with a view to the word *acquies*, or *acquiescence*.]
Attachment, acquisition; the thing gained.
New *acquêts* are more burden than strength. *Bac. Hen. VII.*
Mud, repofed near the offia of those rivers, makes continual
additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving
these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquêt* and en-
croachments. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*, p. i.
TO ACQUIESCE, *v. n.* [*acquiesco*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To
rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discon-
tent.
Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor un-
active complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to
things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's
willing of such things; and, consequently, if men, upon this
account, will needs take up and *acquiesce* in an airy ungrounded
persuasion, that they will those things which really they do not
will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South.*
He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that
by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end
wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*. *Grew's Cosmology*, Sac. b. i.
ACQUIESCENCE, *n. f.* [*from acquiesce*.]
1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from
avowed consent, on the other from opposition.
Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who
were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of
contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bi-
shops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*
2. Satisfaction, rest, content.
Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either
from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure
which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness
of old-age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence*
in their present enjoyments of it. *Adams's Spectator*, N° 256.
3. Submission.
The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions
concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *ac-*
quiescence in the word of those, who shall represent things to
them under these characters. *South's Sermons.*
ACQUIRABLE, *adj.* [*from acquire*.] That which may be ac-
quired or obtained; attainable.
Those rational infinities, the connate principles engraven in
the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and dedu-
cible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet they seem
to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, ante-
cedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the dis-
cursive faculty in man. *Hales's Origin of Mankind.*
If the powers of cogitation and volition, and sensations, are
neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by
any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that
they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal
inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*
TO ACQUIRE, *v. a.* [*acquirere*, Fr. *acquirere*, Lat.] To gain
by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received
from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.
I've done enough. A lower place not well,
May make too great an act: for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, while he, we serve, 's away.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
ACQUIRED, *particp. adj.* [*from acquire*.] Gained by one's self,
in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.
We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation
of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of
uneasinesses, out of that flock, which natural wants, or *acquired*
habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*
AN ACQUIRER, *n. f.* [*from acquire*.] The person that acquires;
a gainer.
AN ACQUIREMENT, *n. f.* [*from acquire*.] That which is ac-
quired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used
in opposition to the gifts of nature.
These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both
enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of na-
ture. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we
embrace